

26 DEC 1982

For Six Month Period Ending

(Insert date)

Name of Registrant

Registration No. 1459

The Palestine Arab Delegation

Business Address of Registrant

P.O. Box 608, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10163.

I—REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- |                       |                              |                             |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) If an organization:

- |                          |                              |  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

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4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?  
 Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?  
 Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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## II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

*Name of foreign principal*

*Date of Termination*

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>1</sup> during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish following information:

*Name and address of foreign principal*

*Date acquired*

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals<sup>1</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

## III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.  
Our activities were as follows:

1. Held Meetings and conferences with members of the United Nations Delegations.
2. Entertained members of United Nations Delegations and others in the United Nations.

<sup>1</sup>The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>2</sup> as defined below?  
 Yes ☒ No ☐

Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Our principal is the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon. Our activities are principally at the United Nations to win support of the United Nations Delegations in the just cause of the Palestine Arab people, victims of Zionist oppressions, occupation and usurpation. Our activities in the United Nations consisted of few releases. Our activities in the United Nations are:

- a. Disproving Zionist lies and revealing the truth to the American public about the Palestine problem.
- b. Persuade United States Administration to have its policy in the Middle East on justice and best interest of the United States.
- c. United States stop supporting Zionist illegal oppression and occupation of Palestine, and at least be neutral.
- d. Persuade U.S.A. to resist to pressure of Zionist leaders who are conspiring to railroad U.S.A. into a Middle East War which may lead to WORLD WAR III.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, describe fully.

<sup>2</sup>The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

## IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.<sup>3</sup>

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
July - Dec., 1992	The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine	Office Expenses	\$20,200.-

Total \$20,200.-

## (b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>4</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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<sup>3</sup>A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).  
<sup>4</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

## 15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?      Yes ☒      No ☐

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal?      Yes ☐      No ☒

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
July-Dec., 1992	Issa Nakhleh	Salary	\$4,800.-
		Temporary help	1,600.-
		Rent & electricity	1,950.-
		Stamps & mailing	785.-
		Entertainment in the United Nations for UN Delegates	400.-
		Newspapers & books	325.-
		Miscellaneous, repairs & maintenance	340.-

Total \$20,200.-

## 15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>5</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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## (c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>5</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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## V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes ☐ No ☒

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Lebanon.

<sup>5</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine: see 15(a).

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following: Yes.

☐ Radio or TV broadcasts ☐ Magazine or newspaper articles ☐ Motion picture films ☒ Letters or telegrams  
☐ Advertising campaigns ☐ Press releases ☒ Pamphlets or other publications ☐ Lectures or speeches  
☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups: Yes.

☐ Public Officials ☐ Newspapers ☐ Libraries  
☐ Legislators ☐ Editors ☐ Educational institutions  
☐ Government agencies ☐ Civic groups or associations ☐ Nationality groups  
☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

☒ English ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes ☒ No ☐

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes ☒ No ☐

## VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

### 25. EXHIBITS A AND B

- (a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

Exhibit A<sup>6</sup> Yes ☐ No ☐ Not relevant.  
 Exhibit B<sup>7</sup> Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>6</sup>The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

<sup>7</sup>The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.



## 26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C<sup>8</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please attach the required amendment.

## 27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement? Yes ☒ No ☐

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

ISSA NAKHLEH

Subscribed and sworn to before me at New York

this 13th day of January, 1993.

IRVING S. BRONSTEIN  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 30-5463480  
Qualified in Nassau County  
Commission Expires Oct. 31, 1994

(Signature of notary or other officer)

<sup>8</sup>The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
REGISTRATION UNIT  
CRIMINAL DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

**NOTICE**

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your supplemental statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Political Propaganda - page 7 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64 - Supplemental Statement):

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No XX

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No XX

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all such material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

ISSA NAKHLEH  
Signature

January 13, 1993  
Date

ISSA NAKHLEH

Please type or print name of signatory on the line above

Director

Title

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# THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

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P.O. Box 608  
Grand Central Station  
New York, N.Y. 10163-0608

FAX (212)319-7663 OR (212)644-8678

A REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF SHIMON PERES TO  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON OCTOBER 1, 1992

Submitted to

The President of the General Assembly  
and all United Nations members of the  
47th Session

By

Issa Nakhleh, LLB. (Lond.)  
Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn (Lond.)  
Member of the Palestine Bar  
Representative, Arab Higher Committee for  
Palestine in New York, 1947 - until today  
Chairman, Palestine Arab Delegation

October 5, 1992

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## THE PALESTINE ARAB DELEGATION

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P.O. Box 608  
Grand Central Station  
New York, N.Y. 10163-0608

FAX (212)319-7663 OR (212)644-8678

### A REPLY TO THE SPEECH OF SHIMON PERES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON OCTOBER 1, 1992

Mr. Peres stated, "Israel does not ignore its still existing disagreements with our neighbors. The record shows we are working to solve them humanely, honorably and, wherever possible, permanently." Is it honorable or human that Israel has today in October, 1992, incarcerated 18,000 Palestinian men and women in prisons and Nazi-like concentration camps? Is it honorable and human that these Palestinian prisoners are humiliated, tortured, starved and living under the most inhuman conditions, and in many instances killed under torture?

Israel from 1967 until today usurped 65% of the lands and 95% of water resources of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and established 190 Jewish settlements in violation of the Human Rights Conventions. Israel transferred to the occupied territories 200,000 Jews and settled in Jerusalem 250,000 Jews. Israel is torturing all the people of the West Bank and Gaza by collective punishments, taxes, curfews and destruction of their economy.

Since the beginning of the Intifada in December, 1987, until the end of June, 1992, Israel committed the following crimes: 1,063 Palestinian men and women were killed; more than 500 Palestinian women aborted due to Israeli physical attacks or use of gas bombs; 123,418 Palestinians were seriously injured, some of them maimed for life; 145,134 olive and fruit trees were uprooted; 2,065 Palestinian homes were either demolished or sealed, making more than 17,000 Palestinians homeless.

Mr. Peres stated, "With the Palestinian people, our conflict has been long and painful. We seek to end this conflict.....The suggested path is an interim self-government arrangement, as conceived in Camp David. We know that this proposal is imperfect in some respects. Self-government is less than independence.....But instead of attempting to draw

a map of a self-governing territory--and it is doubtful this could be achieved now--we have suggested a definitive timetable. So while this proposal lacks the clarity of a map, it provides the commitment of a calendar."

The honorable Delegates who know the facts of the Palestine problem know how Israel disregards all United Nations resolutions related to Palestine and act as a colonial regime of apartheid. In 1947 the General Assembly passed Resolution 181 (II) partitioning Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state. The boundaries of the Jewish state and the Arab state were defined in the said resolution. The City of Jerusalem was established as a corpus separatum under a special international regime administered by the United Nations. The area of the Jewish state was 54% and the Arab state was 46% of the land of Palestine.

The Jewish minority declared a Jewish state in accordance with Resolution 181 (II) within the boundaries of the Jewish state called Israel. Israel asked the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union to recognize it within these boundaries. It was admitted to the United Nations after Israel undertook to respect the terms and conditions of Resolution 181 (II).

The Jewish minority was well-armed and militarily better trained than the Palestinians, and was aided and abetted by the forces of great Britain. The Soviet Union sent large quantities of weapons and ammunition to the Jews through Czechoslovakia. The Jewish minority was able to occupy 80% of the territory of Palestine and committed against the Palestinian-Arab majority the following War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide:

1. They violated the territorial integrity of Palestine and occupied 80% thereof.
2. They expelled from Palestine more than 800,000 Palestinian Arabs by violence and massacre.
3. They prevented the Palestinian refugees from returning to their homes.
4. They committed many massacres against the Palestinians.
5. They erased from the map of Palestine 492 Arab small towns and villages and usurped all of the houses, lands and properties of Palestinian Arabs in these towns and villages.

6. They usurped about 95% of the houses, apartments and commercial buildings of Palestinian Arabs in 12 cities, namely, Safad, Tiberias, Acre, Beisan, Haifa, Jaffa, Lydda, Ramleh, New Jerusalem, Majdal, Beersheba and Ainkarem.

7. They looted, pillaged and plundered all of the furniture, machinery, equipment, merchandise and all worldly possessions of the Palestinian Arabs in 80% of Palestine.

8. They destroyed and desecrated Christian holy places.

9. They destroyed and desecrated Muslim holy places.

10. They violated the right of self-determination of the Palestinian Arabs, their sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources, and their political, civil, proprietary and religious rights and made the Palestinians a refugee nation, thereby committing the Crime of Genocide against the Palestinians.

Now Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin who are both War Criminals who were members of the Haganah in 1947 - 1948, and took part in the commission of the above-mentioned War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide against the Palestinians, are offering the Palestinians self-rule. What does this mean? Israel established towns and settlements on 56% of the West Bank and Gaza. The area of the West Bank and Gaza is 20% of the land of Palestine, therefore, the Jewish settlements usurped 56% of the lands of the West Bank and Gaza and left the Palestinians living in their towns and villages which constitute 44% of the West Bank and Gaza or 8.8% of the area of Palestine. They want to make the Palestinian-Arab area a colony of Israel while Israel is claiming sovereignty in 91.20% of the territory of Palestine. This is the humanitarian and honorable solution which Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin are offering the Palestinians. Israel is disregarding all resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Palestine, and disregarding the principles of International Law and Justice, and acting as a colonial, expansionist regime of apartheid.

If Israel wants to live in peace in the Middle East, it must abide by United Nations resolutions. The Palestine Liberation Organization has already recognized Israel's right to exist. We in the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine do not recognize the sovereignty of Israel, and we maintain that what Israel established in 1948 by War and Aggression does not constitute it as a state nor give it rights or sovereignty in all areas it occupied since 1948. If Israel wants to make

peace with the Palestinians, it should negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and recognize the Palestine state which has been recognized by 93 members of the United Nations.

The General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) and Security Council Resolution 242 and other United Nations resolutions already defined the principles and basis for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem. They defined the boundaries of Israel and the Palestine State. Israel declared its independence within these boundaries, requested to be admitted as United Nations member within these boundaries, and undertook to respect the principles declared in the General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) between the Arab State and the Jewish State. What has been established by Israel using force has no legal validity. Israel must live in the Middle East, not as a colonial, expansionist regime of apartheid, but a peace-loving nation respecting the rights of Palestinians and other Arab states. Mutual security can be agreed upon and respected.

The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and China must act through the United Nations Secretary General to arrange a meeting between Yasser Arafat, the President of the State of Palestine, Farouk Kadumi, his Foreign Minister, and Yitshak Rabin, and his Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Members of the present Palestinian and Israeli peace delegations can act as advisors to the heads of their respective governments. The meeting should take place at the United Nations headquarters in New York or in Geneva or in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Israel and the Palestinians must discuss the following subjects:

(a) The withdrawal by Israel of its armed forces, civil administration and Israeli citizens from the West Bank and Gaza within fifteen days.

(b) The boundaries between Israel and the Palestine state.

(c) Arrangements for co-existence between Israel and the Palestine state in Jerusalem and guarantees for the Holy places and freedom of religion for all faiths.

(d) Giving all settlements established by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestine state. This would be considered as part of a settlement between Israel and the Palestine state when discussing the restitution and compensation

regarding Palestinian properties which were illegally usurped by Israel from 1947 to 1992.

(e) The restitution to the Palestine refugees of all their tangible properties which were illegally usurped by Israel from 1948 to 1992 in the areas Israel occupied between 1947 - 1950 and compensation for the private property which cannot be restituted. Under international law private property is sacred and, therefore, Israel is under legal and moral obligation to retribute to Palestinians all their private properties or compensate them for those properties that cannot be restituted. Israel obtained compensation from Germany exceeding \$30 billion, and at present requesting restitution of, or compensation for, private Jewish properties which were usurped in all European countries.

(f) The implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) and other United Nations resolutions regarding the return of Palestinian refugees who must be given the option to return to their homes, or not to return, and be compensated.

(g) Mutual security of Israel and the Palestine state.

(h) Economic cooperation between Israel and the Palestinian state. If Israel wants to solve its dispute with the Palestinians, this is the only way which will bring peace, security and prosperity to the Middle East.

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This material is prepared, edited and circulated by the Palestine Arab Delegation, P.O. Box 608, New York, NY 10163, which is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, as an agent of The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine, Almansurieh, Beirut, Lebanon. This material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required registration statement is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of the contents of the material by the United States Government.



**A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

**Memorandum**

**Submitted To:**

- 1. MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**
- 2. THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL**
- 3. MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ALL  
UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS**

**By**

**Issa Nakhleh, LLB. (Lond.)  
Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn (Lond.)  
Member of the Palestine Bar  
Representative, Arab Higher Committee for  
Palestine in New York, 1947 - until today  
Chairman, Palestine Arab Delegation**

**September 22, 1992**

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## A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The people of the Middle East should be very grateful for President Bush and Secretary of State Baker for seriously pursuing the difficult task of making peace between Israel and the Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese and Jordanians. If their efforts are successful, history would record that George Bush will be the greatest United States President and Secretary Baker would be the greatest patient peace-maker.

However, we respectfully suggest that some changes should be made in this process in order to guarantee its success.

### THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

The solution of the Palestine problem should be made now and not after three or five years as contemplated.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has already recognized Israel's right to exist. This was a magnanimous gesture of people who want to forget and forgive. The Jews will never forgive or forget what the Nazis did to them. The Israelis committed against the Palestinians from 1947 until today War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and Genocide, in many ways, similar to the Nazi crimes against Jews. For the Palestinians to forgive and forget and open a new page in Israeli-Palestinian relations is the greatest concession and sacrifice. But they must obtain their national rights, national wealth and private properties and enjoy liberty and independence in their own state. Israel and the United States must, in consideration, recognize the State of Palestine which was recognized by 93 states throughout the world.

The General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) and Security Council Resolution 242 and other United Nations resolutions already defined the principles and basis for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem. They defined the boundaries of Israel and the Palestine state. Israel declared its independence within these boundaries, requested to be admitted as United Nations member within these boundaries, and undertook to respect the principles declared in the General Assembly Resolution 181 (II) between the Arab State and the Jewish State. What has been established by Israel using force has no legal validity. Israel must live in the Middle East, not as a colonial, expansionist regime of apartheid, but a peace-loving nation respecting the rights of Palestinians and other Arab states. Mutual security can be agreed upon and respected.

## MEETING BETWEEN YASSER ARAFAT AND YITSHAK RABIN

The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and China must act through the United Nations Secretary General to arrange a meeting between Yasser Arafat, the President of the State of Palestine, Farouk Kadumi, his Foreign Minister, and Yitshak Rabin, and his Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Members of the present Palestinian and Israeli peace delegations can act as advisors to the heads of their respective governments. The meeting should take place at the United Nations headquarters in New York or in Geneva or in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Israel and the Palestinians must discuss the following subjects:

(a) The withdrawal by Israel of its armed forces, civil administration and Israeli citizens from the West Bank and Gaza within fifteen days.

(b) The boundaries between Israel and the Palestine state.

(c) Arrangements for co-existence between Israel and the Palestine state in Jerusalem and guarantees for the Holy places and freedom of religion for all faiths.

(d) Giving all settlements established by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestine state. This would be considered as part of a settlement between Israel and the Palestine state when discussing the restitution and compensation regarding Palestinian properties which were illegally usurped by Israel from 1947 to 1992.

(e) The restitution to the Palestine refugees of all their tangible properties which were illegally usurped by Israel from 1948 to 1992 in the areas Israel occupied between 1947 - 1950 and compensation for the private property which cannot be restituted. Under international law private property is sacred and, therefore, Israel is under legal and moral obligation to restitute to Palestinians all their private properties or compensate them for those properties that cannot be restituted. Israel obtained compensation from Germany exceeding \$30 billion, and at present requesting restitution of, or compensation for, private Jewish properties which were usurped in all European countries.

(f) The implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) and other United Nations resolutions regarding the return of Palestinian refugees who must be given the option to return to their homes, or not to return, and be compensated.

(g) Mutual security of Israel and the Palestine state.

(h) Economic cooperation between Israel and the Palestinian state. If the United States and Israel want to solve the Palestine problem, this is the only way which will bring peace, security and prosperity to the Middle East.

## THE RIDICULOUS IDEA OF SELF-RULE MUST BE ABANDONED

The United States is a mediator and must act in justice and fairness in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the principles of International Law and Justice. It has wrongly imposed on the Palestinians the idea of self-rule as the basis of the present negotiations.

Self-rule was practiced in Russia. It was developed by the Zionist Fascist leader Zeev Jabotinsky in 1912 in a book, "Self-Rule of the National Minority." It was introduced by Menachem Begin in the Camp David Agreement. Secretary of State Baker was sold this idea by some of his assistants who in 1988 discussed this idea in the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, a Zionist organization and a part of the Israeli Lobby. The Institute published in 1991 a paper entitled, "Palestinian Self-Government (Autonomy), Its Past and Its Future," by Harvey Sicherman who worked in the Department of State as speech writer for Secretary Baker. It is preposterous that the United States should support this Zionist idea which is immoral, unjust, contrary to international law and justice, contrary to United Nations resolutions, contrary to the principle of self-determination of peoples which was first declared by President Wilson, and is an impediment to peace and will perpetuate the injustice of the Palestine problem.

If the Palestinians, under United States pressure, accept self-rule for five years, it will have the following disastrous implications:

(a) The West Bank and Gaza will become a colony, a canton or a settlement in Israel. The Palestinians will be deprived of their right to self-determination, liberty and independence in their ancestral homeland.

(b) This means that the Palestinians have renounced their sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza and legitimized the illegal belligerent occupation by Israel established by a War of Aggression.

(c) Self-rule is only a device used by Israel to defer facing the facts and negotiate honestly, sincerely, and in good faith to solve the Palestine problem and resolve all the above-mentioned problems and disputes between Israel and the Palestinians.

(d) This is politically unwise and dangerous because nobody can guarantee what will happen in Israel with forty political parties within five years, and what extremist Government will be elected.

(e) This solution will ignore the Palestinians in the diaspora who are about five million living in refugee camps and in many countries as an exiled nation, who will strongly oppose such a solution and many resist it by armed force because it perpetuates

their agony, exile and the injustice inflicted upon them.

(f) Keeping the West Bank and Gaza under Israeli occupation for another five years will embolden the Israeli religious zealots and extremists and the settlers' terrorist gangs to increase their crimes against the Palestinians.

(g) The so-called Temple Mount gang may burn, blow up and destroy Al Masjid Al Maqsa, the Dome of the Rock and the Haram Area, the First Kibla and Third Haram, a most sacred holy place of Islam, in order to build the Jewish Temple. They made attempts in the past, and they are threatening now to carry out their threats. This will arouse the Muslim World. Nuclear, chemical and biological war may erupt in the Middle East, and that Holocaust may destroy millions of people, Jews, Muslims and Christians alike.

The solution of the Palestine problem must be made now and not after five years. This pot has been boiling since 1918 with many wars and bloodshed. The United States will be blessed if it uses its influence today to end this problem and bring peace, security and prosperity to the Middle East.

#### SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS BETWEEN ISRAEL, SYRIA AND LEBANON

The permanent members of the Security Council must pressure Israel to withdraw from the Syrian Golan Heights and Southern Lebanon. Arrangements for mutual security can easily be made between Syria and Lebanon and Israel, as the Palestine problem will be solved on the basis of international law and justice. The United States is bound by the principle which it endorsed in many inter-American declarations, by the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law, namely, "The Inadmissibility of the Acquisition of Territory by War." All United States Administrations made declarations similar to that of Secretary of State Rogers in 1969 in which he stated: "We believe that while recognized political boundaries must be established and agreed upon by the parties, any changes in the preexisting lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security. We do not support expansionism.

We believe troops must be withdrawn as the resolution provides. We support Israel's security and the security of the Arab states as well. We are for a lasting peace that requires security for both."

The United States and Israel are bound by the resolutions of the Security Council 242 (1967) and 465 (1980) and other United Nations resolutions.

The position of the European community from 1967 until today was stated by

Foreign Minister O'Kennedy of Ireland in his statement before the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 1979, as being based on the following principles:

- "(i) The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
- "(ii) The need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967;
- "(iii) Respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;
- "(iv) Recognition that in the establishment of a just and lasting peace account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

"The Nine note these recent developments and recall that one of the basic requirements of a comprehensive settlement is an end to the territorial occupation which Israel has maintained since the conflict of 1967. "

"The Nine are opposed to the Israeli Government's policy of establishing settlements in occupied territories in contravention of international law; and they cannot accept claims by Israel to sovereignty over occupied territories, since this would be incompatible with Resolution 242."

The United States should join hands with the other permanent members of the Security Council to solve the Middle East problems on the above principles. This is the only way to bring permanent peace, justice, security and prosperity to the Middle East.

#### THE SOLUTIONS MUST BE COMPREHENSIVE

The solutions of the problems between Israel on the one hand and the Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese and Jordanians on the other, must be comprehensive and must be agreed to, and signed, in one peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

#### THE MULTINATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

The multinational negotiations must only be made after the signing of peace treaties between Israel and the Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese and Jordanians. No Arab or Middle East country will, or should, sign any agreement with Israel regarding the matters discussed by the multinational negotiations before signing the above-mentioned peace treaties.

## DESTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL THE MIDDLE EAST STATES

The permanent members of the Security Council should use the Security Council to compel Israel and all other countries of the Middle East to destroy all chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. A United Nations Committee representing the Security Council should go to Israel and the neighboring Arab countries to supervise the destruction of these weapons. This will guarantee the peoples of the Middle East against any possible Holocaust in the future.

## A GUARANTEE FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL STATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In order to guarantee the security of all the states and nations in the Middle East, the permanent members of the Security Council should make a declaration similar to the Tri-partite Declaration of May 20, 1950, expressing their commitment to the "establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East and their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the states in that area. Should the United Nations and its members find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers, it should, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation." This declaration may be adopted as a resolution by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

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